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and makeshift; repairs have been exigent only. All the systems suffered from violence during the revolution, which became a protracted fight for their control. Neither Dr. Powell nor anyone else has been able to state the total costs of construction, with certainty, estimate the benefits derived, nor depict the damages from revolution other than in estimative terms. American capital is chiefly concerned, and losses to ways are estimated at \$112,000,000. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of securities are also awaiting adjustment. This is not likely to come before European economic conditions become more stable, thinks Dr. Powell.

Several chapters give the essential data concerning the construction of the many lines of railway built. There is suitable discussion of the problems of extension, and of development of agriculture and commerce so as to make the railroads successful. There might have been accorded fuller notice of the unfortunate effects of divided administrative control, and of the destructive influence of graft and of labor agitation on the railroads. Graft is treated rather gingerly by most American writers on Mexico; they hesitate to wound sensibilities, or they remember the beam in the American eye. A kindlier frankness will promote a reaction which will help some efficient Mexican administrator to make public office a public trust; this is one of the chief essentials of the situation.

Dr. Powell's book is neatly printed. The index is carefully made and adequate; there is a map of indifferent utility. The bibliography is a valuable contribution.

HERBERT I. PRIESTLEY.

Hispanic-American History, 1826-1920. By WILLIAM WHATLEY PIERSON, JR., PH.D., Professor of History in the University of North Carolina. (New York: The Institute of International Education, Second Series, Bulletin No. 6, Syllabus No. VII. for International Relations Clubs, 1921.)

This syllabus is largely an amplification of the second half of the latest edition of Professor Pierson's *Syllabus of Hispanic-American History* published by the University of North Carolina. Many details have been added to the topics relating to the history of individual states, and the result is a marked improvement upon the earlier outline; for sufficient stress has thus been given to the distinctive features of even the least important nations to remove any excuse for confusion in the mind of the student. However, in a few instances the topics have been over-

loaded with personal names, which, because of insufficient time for study of the careers of the men to whom they belong, are likely to remain mere names to the student.

The reviewer feels, on the other hand, that place should have been given in the first part of the syllabus to a chapter on the historical reasons for the political weakness of the Hispanic-American states. There is opportunity for some consideration of this very important subject in chapter II, but it should have more prominence in any plan of study to be used by Anglo-Americans, who are, as a rule, quite ignorant of Spanish national and Spanish colonial history.

The bibliography, which is about twice as extensive as that given in the basic syllabus, is very valuable, and, on the whole, well selected. But no mention is made of Merou's *Alberdi*, Galdames' *Historia de Chile*, or Oliveira Lima's *Evolution of Brazil compared with that of Spanish-America and Anglo-Saxon America*, though many less worthy works are listed. Greater stress might also have been given to the *Bulletin* of the Pan-American Union, which is without doubt the best English-language periodical dealing with present-day Hispanic America.

The typographical work on the *Syllabus* is good, only two errors being noted by the reviewer—the misspelling of Andrada (page 9), and the omission of the word “new” from the title of Professor Shepherd's book, *Hispanic Nations of the New World* (page 22).

MARY WILHELMINE WILLIAMS.

Guide to Latin-American History. By HALFORD LANCASTER HOSKINS, Assistant Professor of History and Public Law, Tufts College. (Boston, etc.: D. C. Heath & Co., 1922. Pp. x, 121.)

Interest in the history of Hispanic America has been demonstrated in recent years by the number of syllabi that have appeared, all of which have apparently been absorbed. Still another one has been added to the list by Professor Hoskins, which will appeal to those who know no Spanish, as its compiler has cited only books published in the English language. The *Guide* is divided into four main sections, namely: The Colonial Era of Latin-American History (subdivided into The European background; the era of discovery and conquest; and Spanish colonies and institutions in America); Evolution of the Latin-American Nations (subdivided into The struggles for independence; Rise of the South American republics; and Course of the northern Latin states and dependencies); Latin-American problems and collective development (subdivided into National growth of Latin states; Contemporary